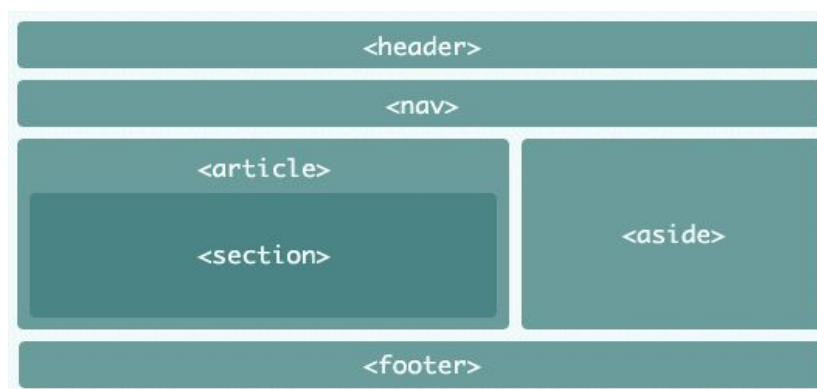


## WHY new “Tags” in HTML?

The HTML5 specification introduces numerous new tags to define semantic/structural elements, text-formatting instructions, form controls, input types, and more.

### New Semantic/Structural Elements

HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page:



**`<article>`** - A self-contained composition in a document that is independently distributable or reusable, e.g. a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or blog entry.

**`<aside>`** - Defines content tangentially related to the content surrounding it, such as related reading links and glossaries, which may or not be nested within an article element.

**`<header>`** - Not to be confused with the `<head>` element, the `<header>` tag typically contains the section's heading (an `h1`?`h6` element), as well as other content, such as a navigation link, table of contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.

**`<footer>`** - For content located at the very bottom of the web page or nearest section. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, etc. It in turn may contain entire sections, with appendices, indexes, license

**`<nav>`** - Denotes a section with navigation links, either to other pages or to parts within the same page.

**`<section>`** - Unlike the `<div>` tag, which is used for a myriad of purposes, not the least of which is formatting content, the `<section>` element demarcates a thematic grouping of content. Each section typically includes a heading element and associated content within DIVs and Paragraphs. Examples include introduction, blog entries, and contact information.